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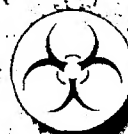
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NOVEMBER 1998

# TERRORISM R E V I E W

CIA/DI

TR 98-011



APPROVED FOR RELEASE ☐ DATE:  
07-25-2011

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*Information available as of 20 November 1998 was used in this Review, except where otherwise noted.*

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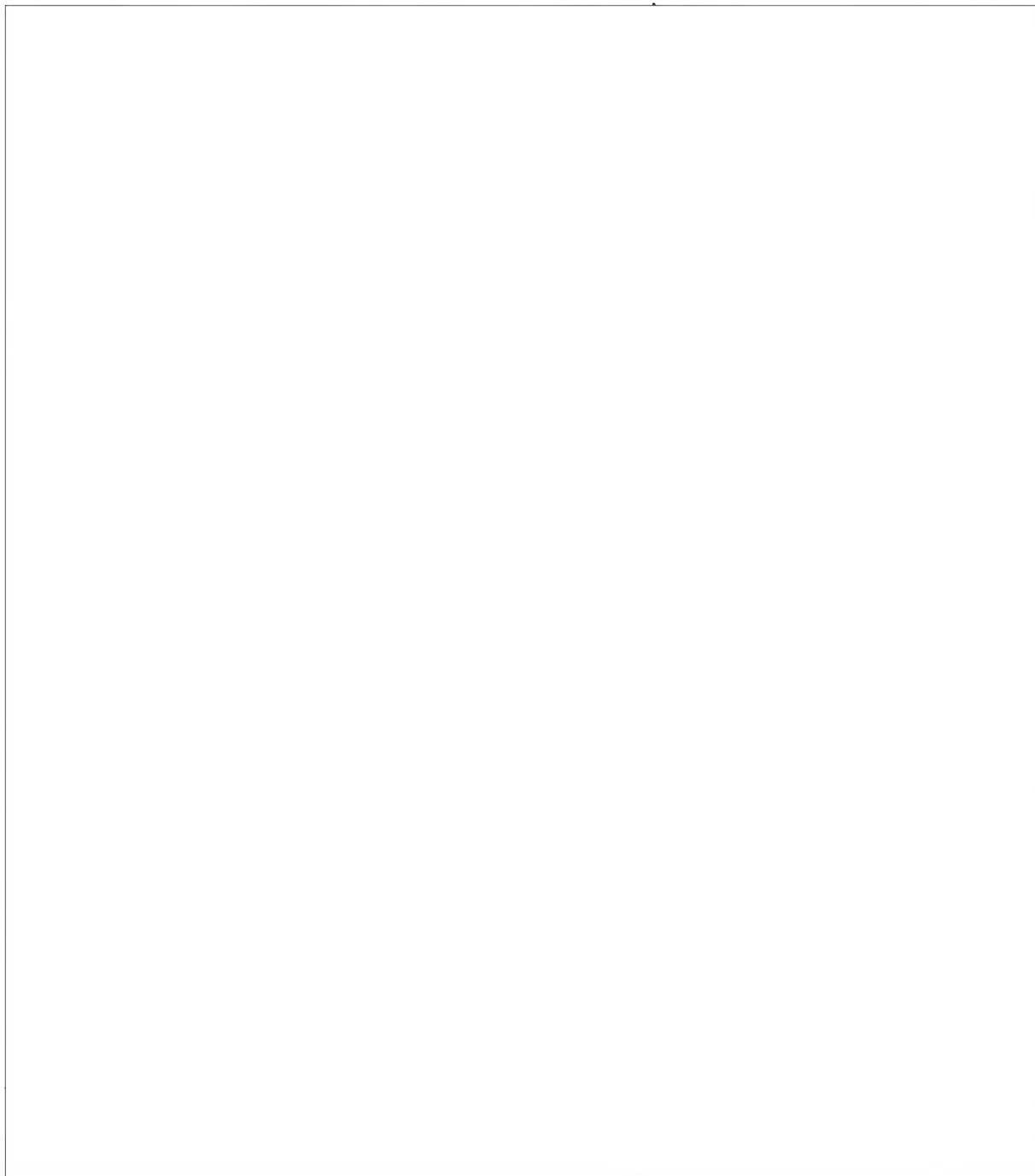


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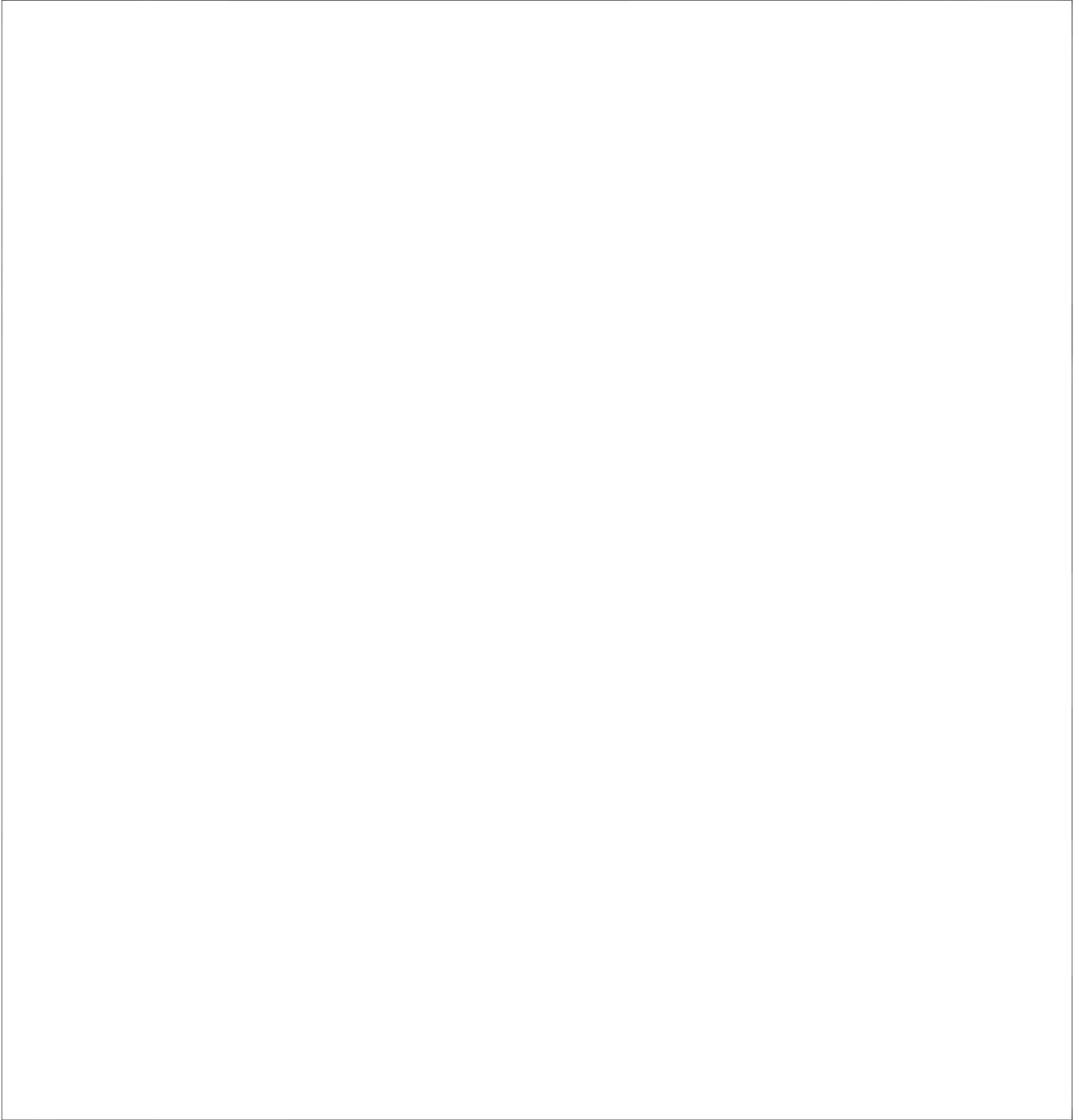
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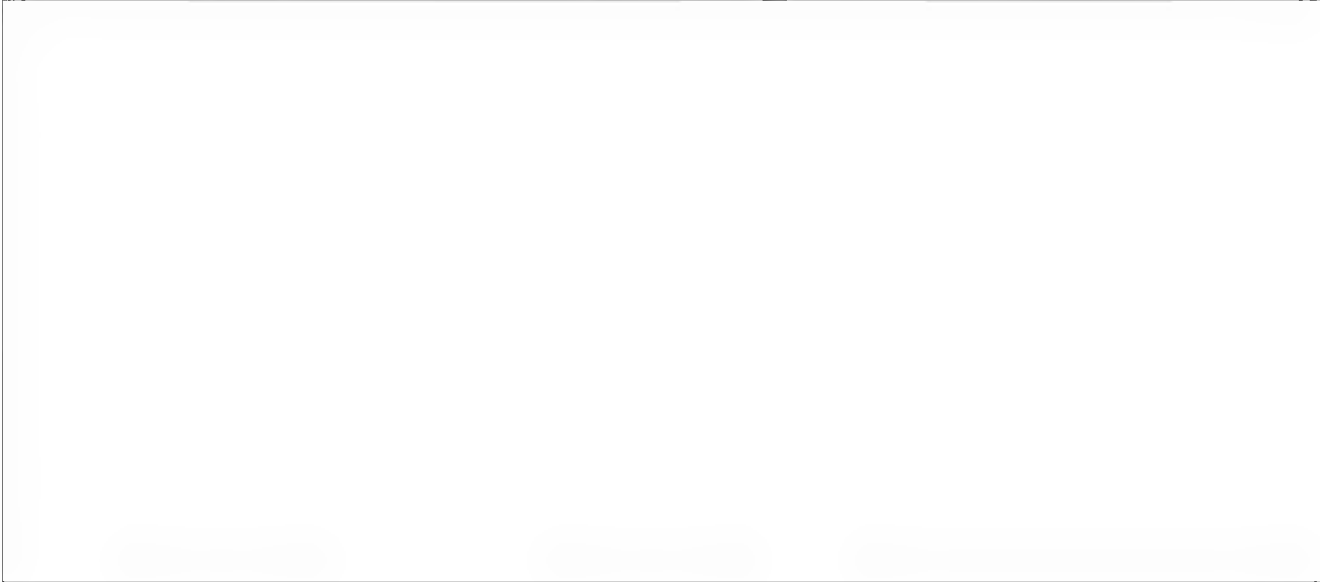


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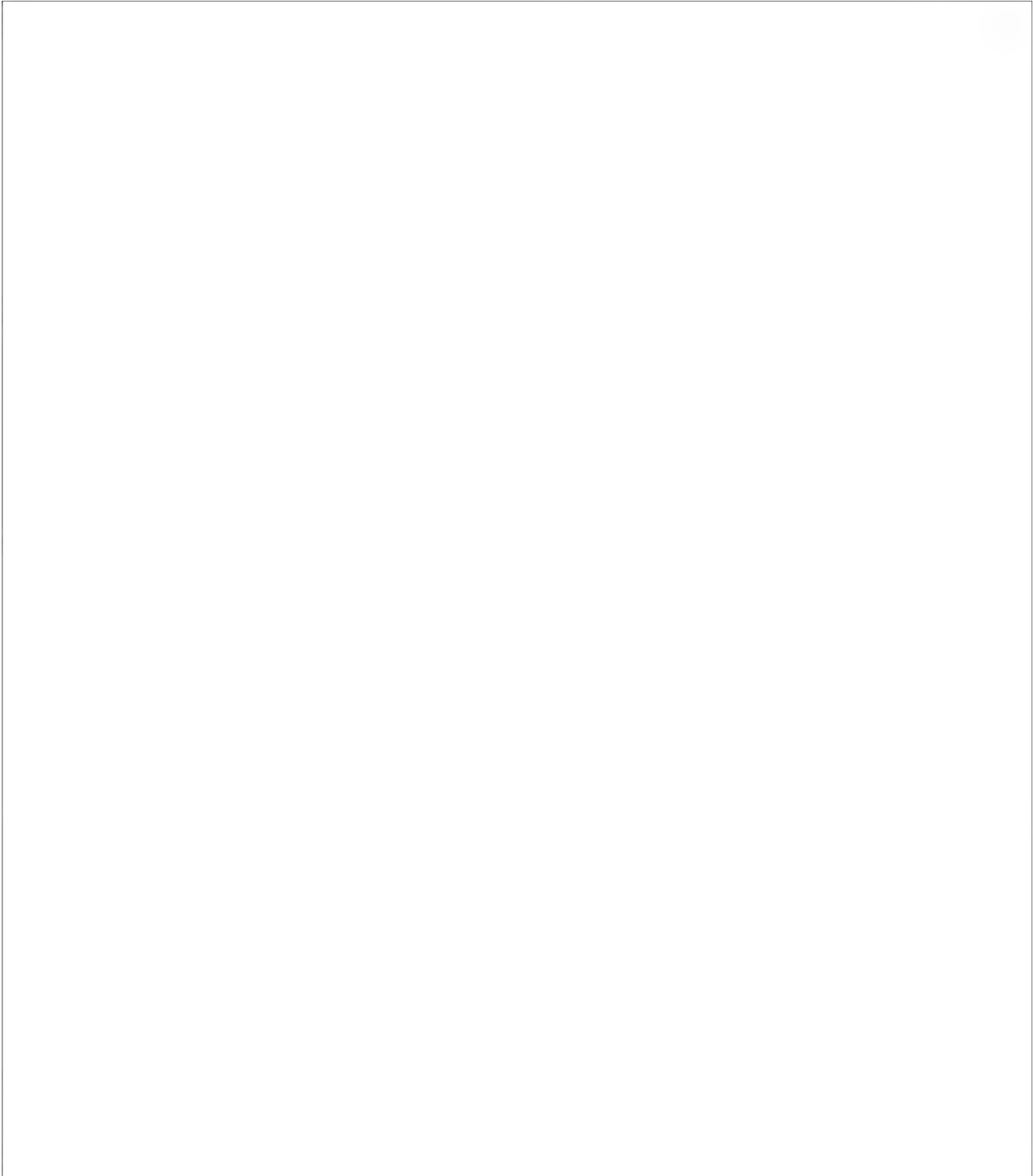
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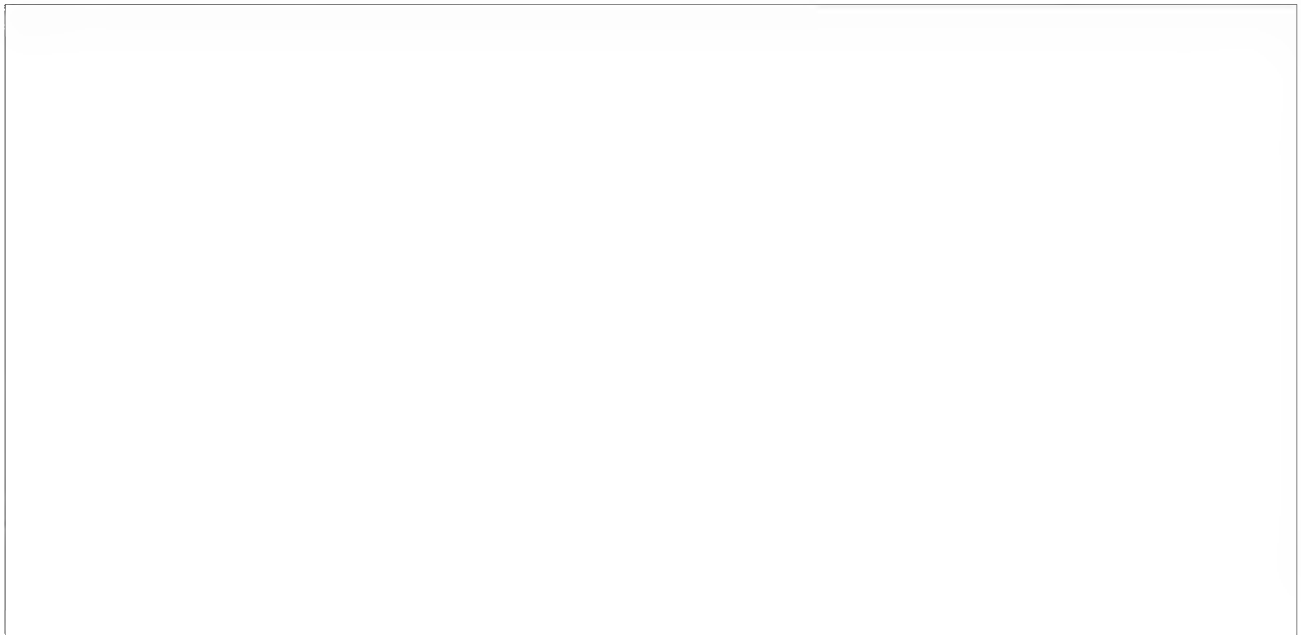
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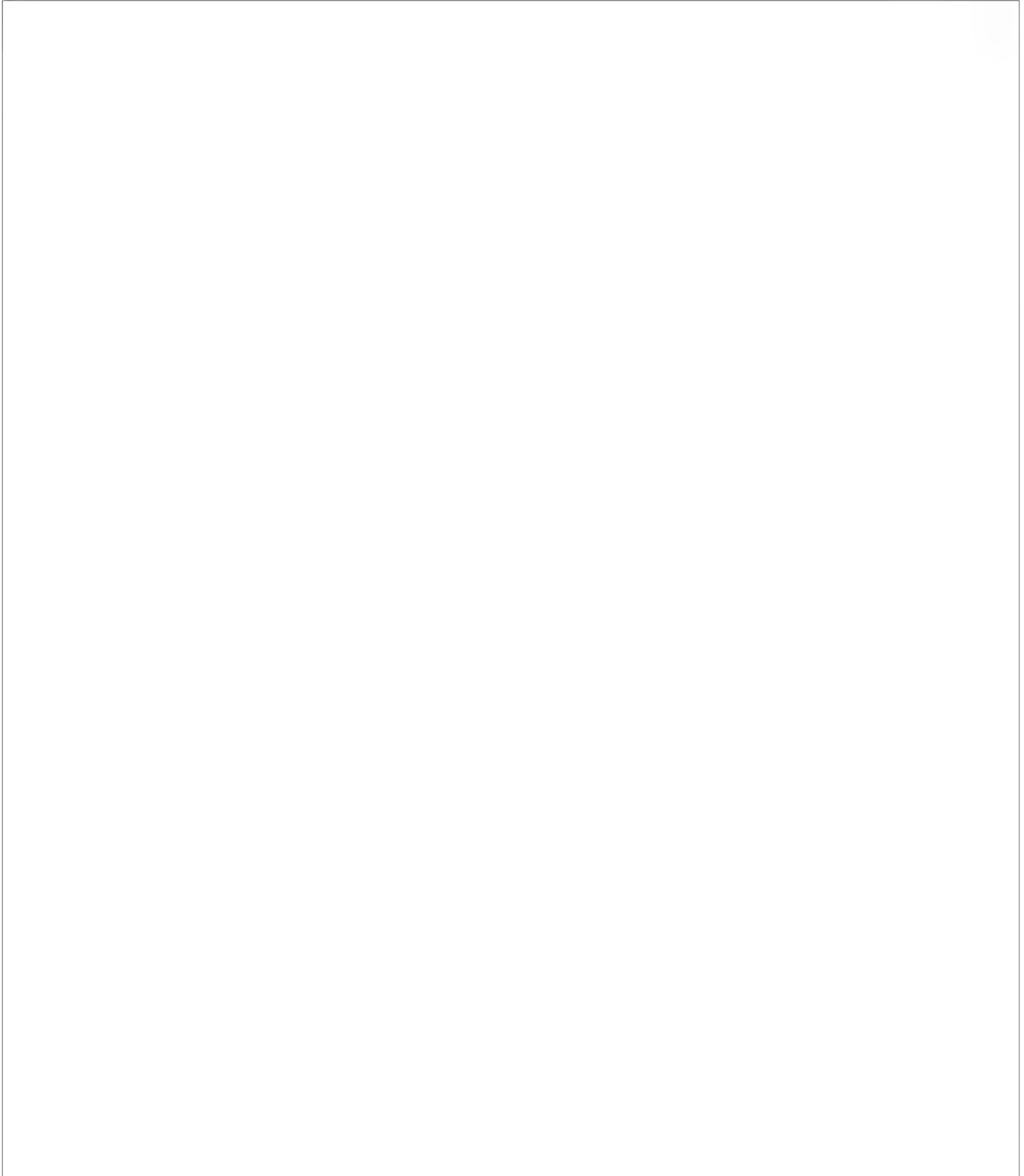
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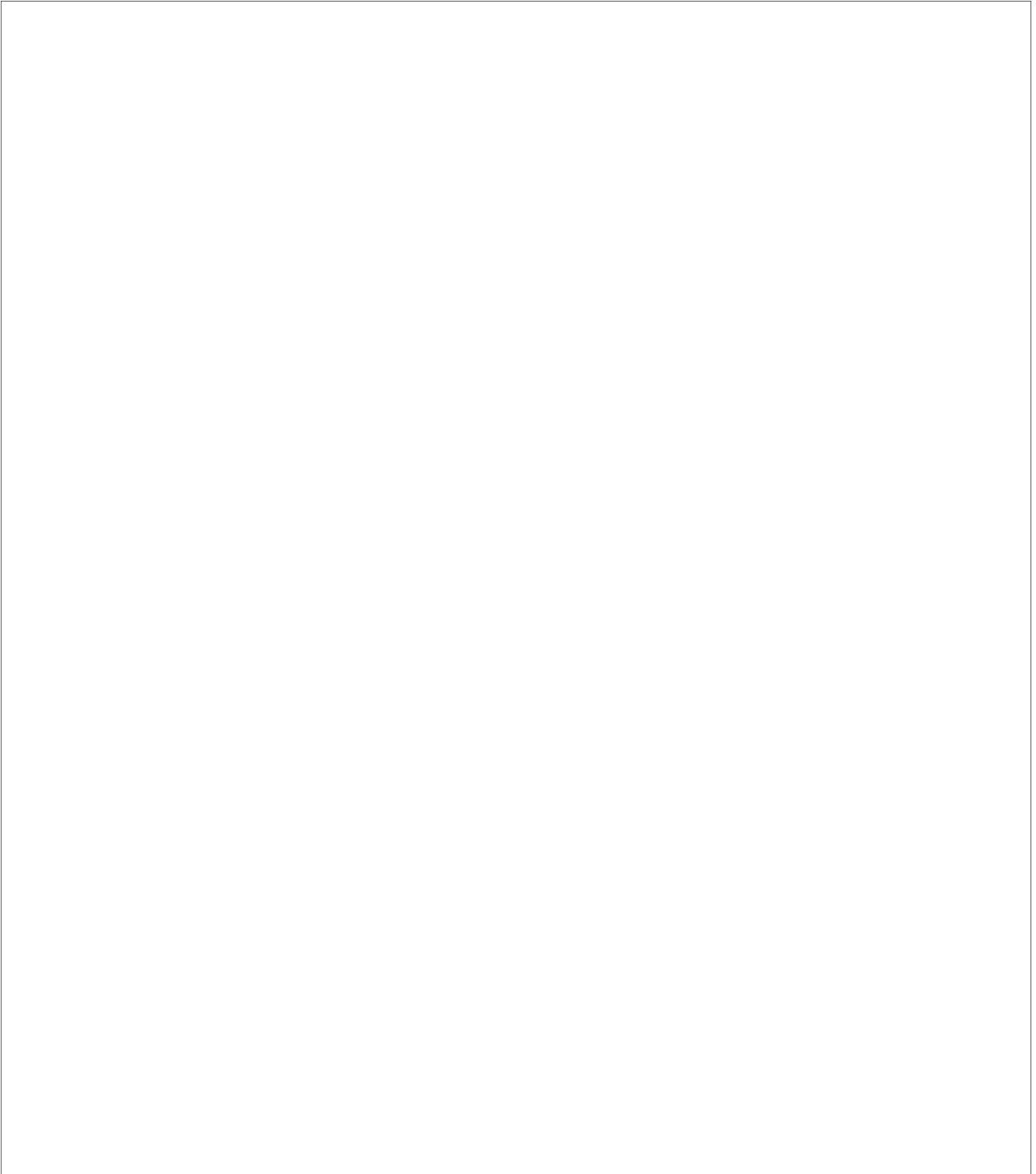
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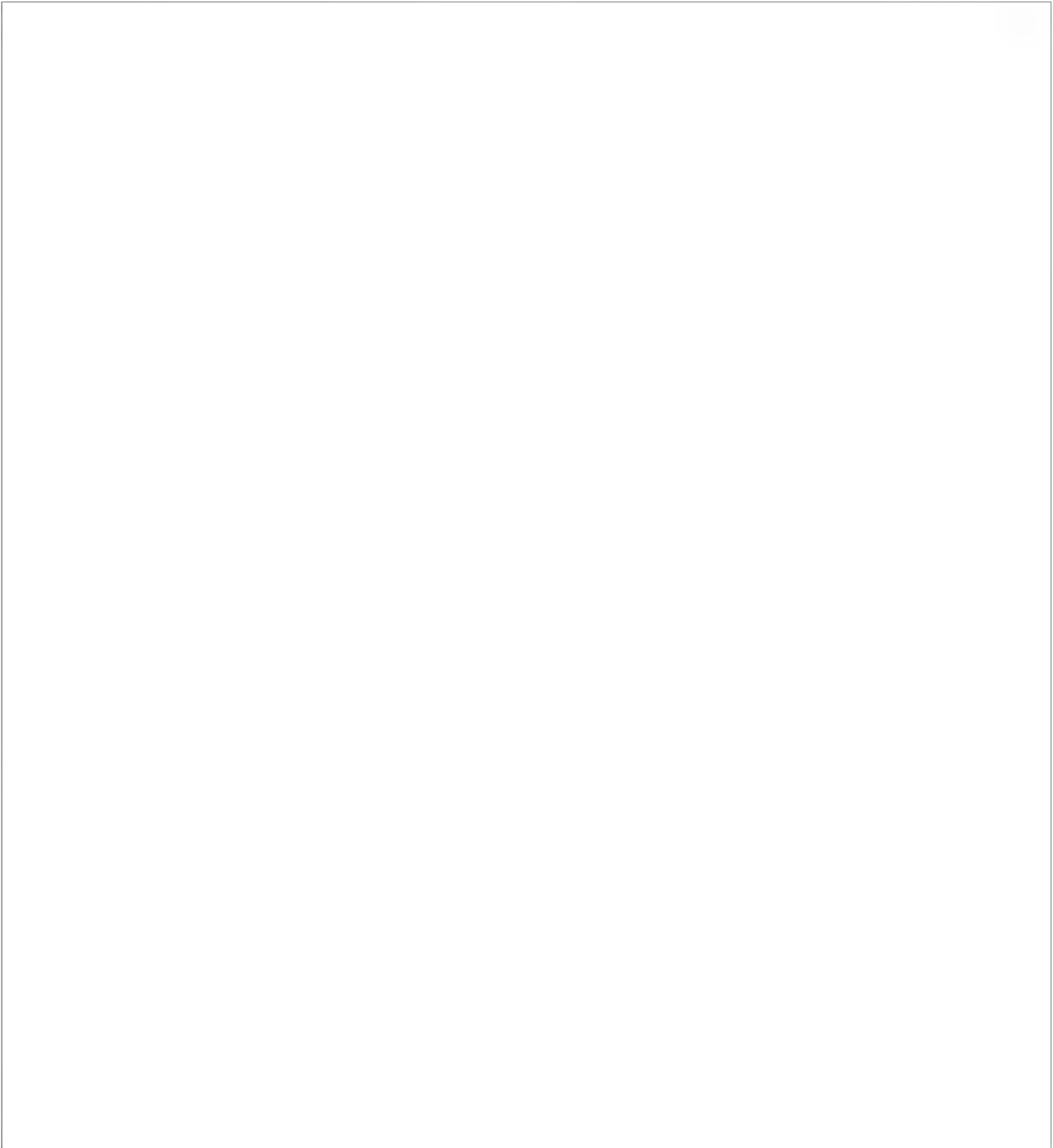
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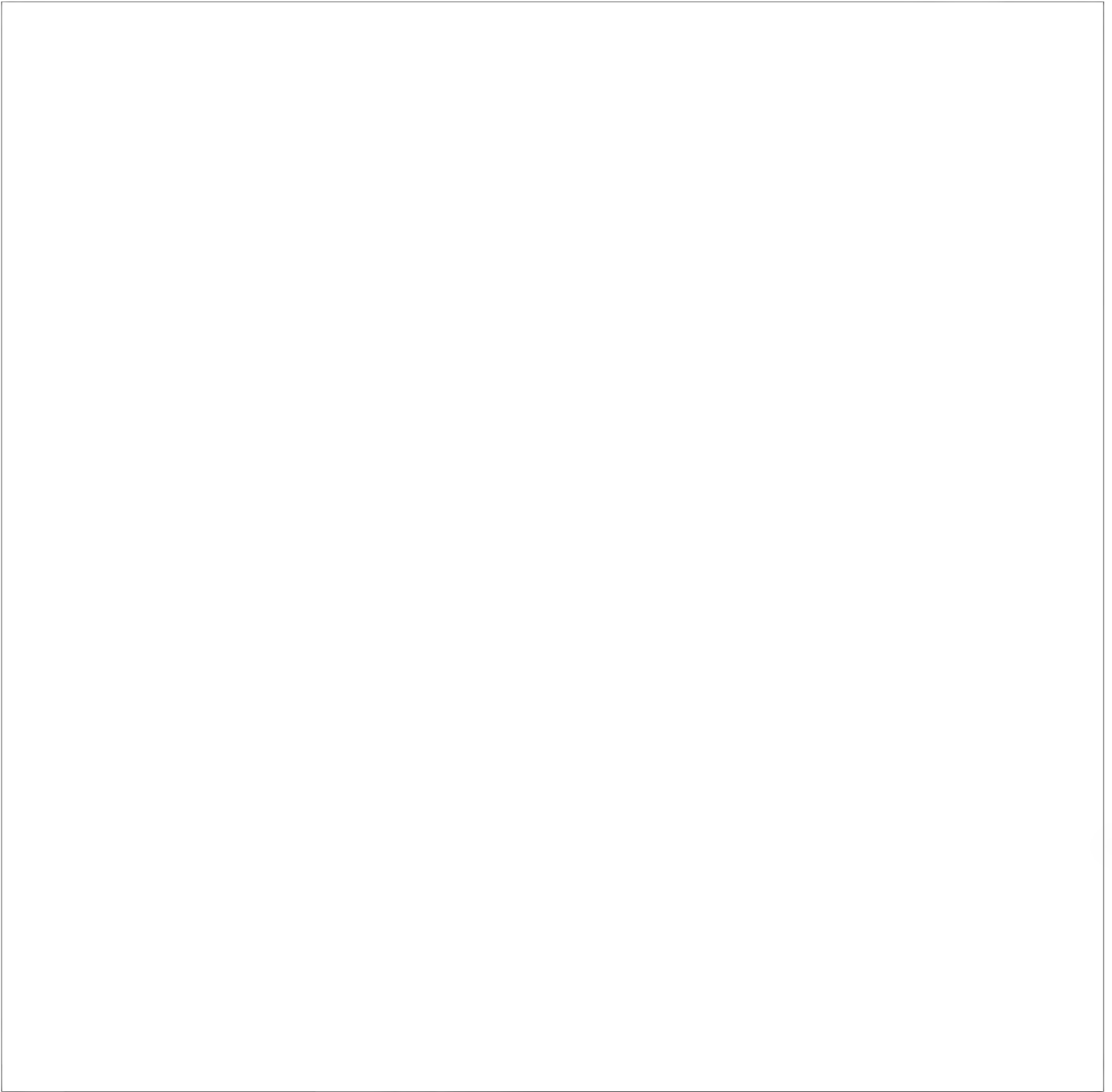
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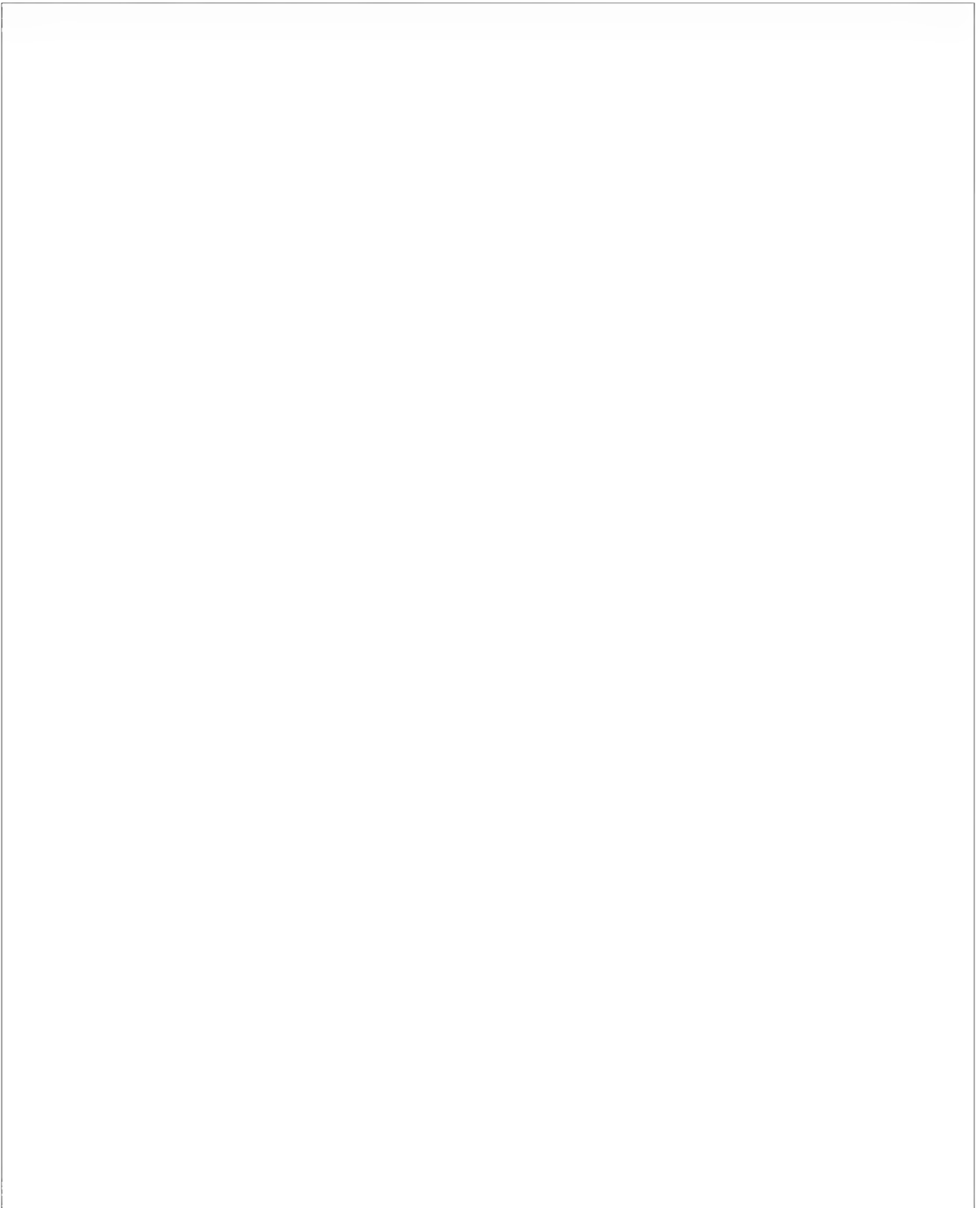
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**The Terrorism Diary for December 1998 and January 1999**

*Below is a compendium of December and January dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Inclusion of a date or event does not suggest that we anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.*

<b>3 December 1934</b>	<b>Peru.</b> Birthday of Sendero Luminoso leader Abimail Guzman.
<b>10 December 1966</b>	<b>Palestinians.</b> Founding of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).
<b>12 December 1983</b>	<b>United States, France.</b> Hizb' al-Dawa bombing of the US and French Embassies in Kuwait.
<b>13 December 1981</b>	<b>Poland.</b> Imposition of martial law.
<b>14 December 1983</b>	<b>Chile.</b> Founding of Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).
<b>17 December 1996</b>	<b>Peru.</b> MRTA takeover of Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima.
<b>20 December 1998</b>	<b>Islamic World.</b> Beginning of the holy month of Ramadan, (Islamic year 1419).
<b>21 December 1948</b>	<b>Ireland.</b> Proclamation of the republic.
<b>21 December 1967</b>	<b>Palestinians.</b> Founding of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).
<b>23 December 1933</b>	<b>Japan.</b> Birthday of Emperor Akihito.
<b>24 December 1951</b>	<b>Libya.</b> Independence Day.
<b>26 December</b>	<b>Peru.</b> Birthday of Mao Zedong, usually sparks Sendero Luminoso attacks.
<b>28 December</b>	<b>Latin America.</b> Equivalent of US April Fools' Day, traditionally sees many hoaxes and bomb threats.
<b>1 January 1956</b>	<b>Sudan.</b> Independence Day. Proclamation of the republic.
<b>1 January 1965</b>	<b>Palestinians.</b> Palestinian revolution; founding of Fatah.
<b>5 January 1928</b>	<b>Pakistan.</b> Birthday of executed former President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
<b>5 January 1996</b>	<b>Palestinians.</b> Assassination of HAMAS bombmaker Yahyah Ayyash.
<b>6 January 1963</b>	<b>Colombia.</b> Founding of National Liberation Army (ELN).
<b>15 January 1918</b>	<b>Egypt.</b> Birthday of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.

<b>15 January 1922</b>	<b>Ireland.</b> Founding of Irish Free State.
<b>16 January 1979</b>	<b>Iran.</b> Departure of Shah from Iran.
<b>16 January 1991</b>	<b>Iraq, Kuwait.</b> Operation Desert Storm begins.
<b>17 January 1974</b>	<b>Colombia.</b> Nineteenth of April Movement (M-19) steals sword of Simon Bolivar from Bogota museum. Founding dates from this act.
<b>18 January 1974</b>	<b>Egypt, Israel.</b> Disengagement agreement signed.
<b>25 January 1993</b>	<b>United States.</b> Mir Aimal Kansi shoots and kills Dr. Lansing Bennett and Frank Darling and wounds three others in front of CIA Headquarters in Langley, Virginia.
<b>26 January 1950</b>	<b>India.</b> Republic Day (national day).
<b>30 January 1933</b>	<b>Germany.</b> Accession to power by Nationalist Socialist (Nazi) Party.
<b>30 January 1972</b>	<b>Northern Ireland.</b> Bloody Monday; 13 killed, 16 wounded during demonstration in Derry.



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**Chronology of International Terrorism—August-October 1998**

*The following incidents have met the criteria for the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review. These incidents are the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.*

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## Africa

12 August

**Democratic Republic of the Congo:** Suspected former Rwandan soldiers abducted six persons on tour to see rare mountain gorillas. The tourists—one Canadian, two Swedes, and three New Zealanders—were kidnapped after they crossed from Uganda into Congo. A previously unknown group, *People in Action for the Liberation of Rwanda*, claimed responsibility. Two New Zealanders escaped one week after the abduction, and the Canadian was released 19 August. Sightings of the hostages in eastern Congo have been reported. [ ]

## Asia

22 September

**India:** Unidentified gunmen wounded a French tourist near the Jama Masjid mosque in Srinagar, Kashmir. Witnesses said that two assailants fired at the victim from an autorickshaw. Muslim guerrillas are suspected. [ ]

6 October

**India:** In Tral, Kashmir, Muslim militants threw a bomb at a vehicle that was carrying a prominent former militant, killing him and 10 others, including his family. [ ]

8 October

**India:** Muslim guerrillas threw a grenade at a police post in Srinagar, Kashmir, injuring five civilians, four police officers, and four soldiers, [ ]

**India:** Suspected Muslim militants detonated a bomb near the state secretariat building in Srinagar, Kashmir, injuring 13 persons and causing minor damage. [ ]

9 October

**Pakistan:** Unidentified assailants opened fire on the Iranian Cultural Center in Multan, killing one Pakistani security guard and wounding another. [ ]

## Eurasia

19 October

**Latvia:** Israeli officials discovered a parcel bomb during a routine check of packages mailed to the Israeli Embassy in Riga. Latvian authorities safely destroyed the device. [ ]

## Latin America

18 September

**Colombia:** Unidentified rebels bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Cucuta, causing at least 700 barrels of oil to spill. [ ]

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20 September

**Colombia:** Suspected leftist guerrillas bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline. [redacted]

29 September

**Colombia:** Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) bombed the Trans-Andean oil pipeline between Santa Anna and Orito, Puerto Asis and Orito, and Puerto Caicedo and Puerto Asis. The amount of oil spilled has not been determined. [redacted]

**Ecuador:** A bomb exploded at the Ecuadorian Bishops' Conference in Quito, injuring a Spanish missionary and causing major damage. The explosion also released leaflets calling for improvement in both cost-of-living allowances and utility services. [redacted] the bombing is linked to the national strike protesting the economic package implemented by the Ecuadorian President. [redacted]

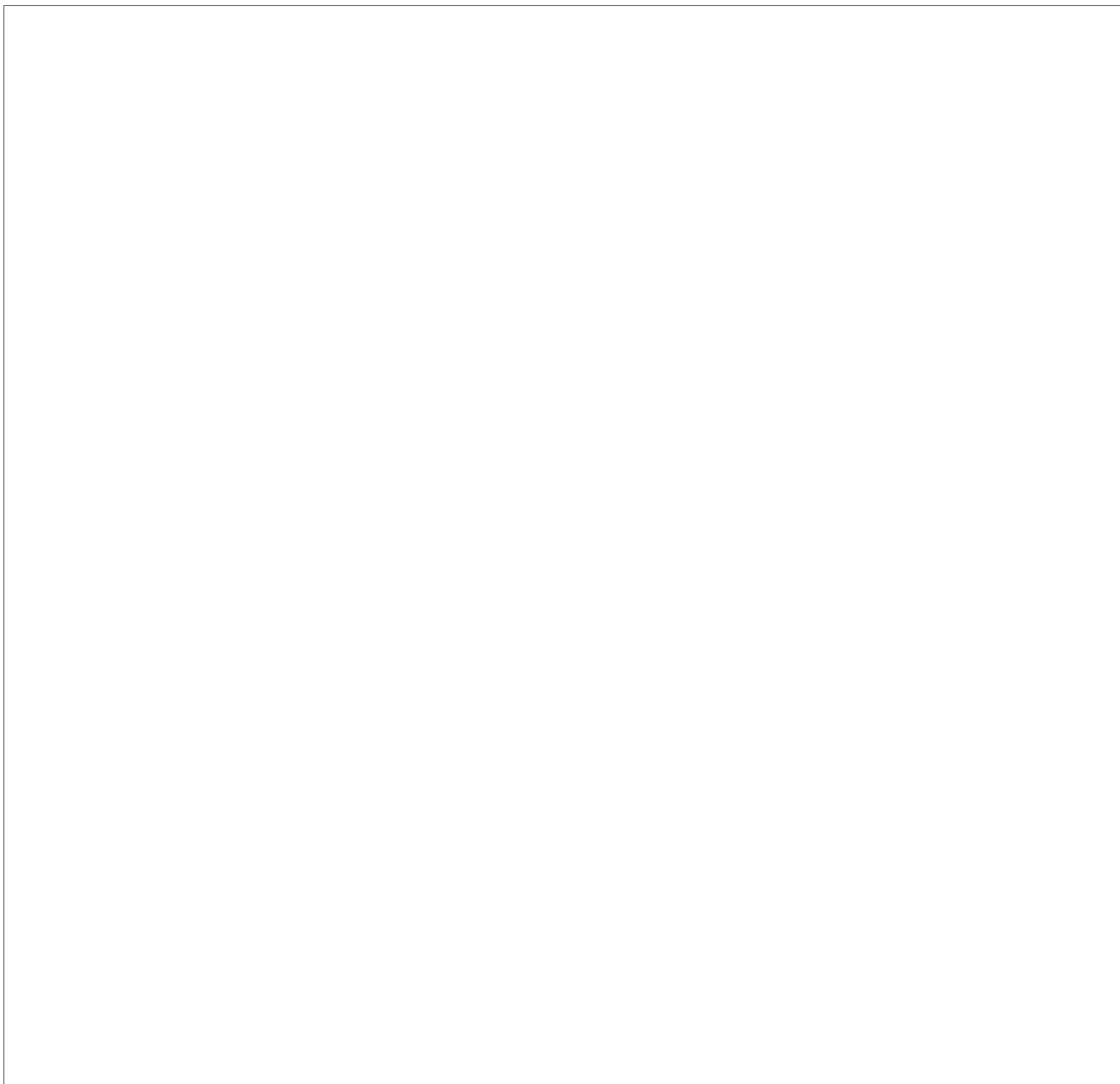
[redacted]

12 October

**Colombia:** Popular Liberation Army (EPL) rebels kidnapped 20 persons, including four foreign nationals, at a roadblock on the Northeastern Highway. The rebels burned three cars and released two hostages to report the situation to the media. [redacted]

[redacted]

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## Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—October 1998

*The incidents and situations below provide an overview of selected indigenous terrorism worldwide.*

### Asia

#### India

On 10 October, militants attacked a village in Tripura, killing eight persons and wounding four others. [ ] the *National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)* was responsible [ ]

On 17 October in Andhra Pradesh, suspected members of the *People's War Group (PWG)* bombed a police station, killing three persons. [ ]

#### Pakistan

Two unidentified assailants armed with automatic weapons opened fire on a former provincial governor in Karachi on 17 October, killing him, his assistant, one guard, and seven other persons. [ ]

### Eurasia

#### Russia

On 25 October in Grozny, Chechnya, a bomb exploded near a vehicle carrying the chief of Chechnya's antikidnapping unit, killing him and injuring two bodyguards. The attack followed a declaration of war by the Chechen government against kidnapping gangs. No one has claimed responsibility. [ ]

In Chechnya on 26 October, a bomb exploded near a vehicle carrying Chechnya's senior Islamic leader, injuring his driver [ ]

### Europe

#### Corsica

On 11 October in Ajaccio, a bomb exploded outside a tax office, causing minor damage. The *Corsican National Liberation Front—Traditional (FLNC)* claimed responsibility. [ ]

#### Greece

A bomb exploded outside a tax office in Peiraiefs (Piraeus) on 25 October, causing undetermined damage. A warning telephone call was made to the media, but no one claimed responsibility. [ ]

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**Spain**

Eight hooded assailants threw Molotov cocktails into a telephone repair van in Bilbao on 9 October, causing major damage. *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* members or its supporters are probably responsible. [redacted]

**Switzerland**

On 14 October in Bronschhofen, a bomb exploded outside a military barracks scheduled to house refugees from Kosovo. Authorities suspect Serbs who oppose NATO intervention in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia may be responsible. [redacted]

**Turkey**

Suspected *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* members shot and wounded two police officers and destroyed their vehicle in Tokat on 4 October. [redacted]

**Latin America**

**Bolivia**

On 9 October in La Paz, a bomb exploded at a new military chapel, causing minor damage. [redacted]

**Colombia**

On 2 October in Rionegro, a car bomb detonated when the driver attempted to start the car, killing the driver, wounding two passengers, and causing major damage. Authorities believe a faction of the *Popular Liberation Army Dissidents (EPL-D)* is responsible. [redacted]

The *Jaime Bateman Cayon Front* claimed responsibility for the bombing across from a bank in Bogota on 5 October, causing millions of dollars in damage. [redacted]

On 11 October in Albania Municipality, 300 guerrillas belonging to the *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)* attacked a police station, killing two officers, wounding five others, and causing major damage. Three persons still are missing. [redacted]

**Peru**

In Los Milagros, armed members of the *Sendero Luminoso (SL)* set up a roadblock to warn villagers not to vote in the municipal elections on 11 October. [redacted]

**Venezuela**

On 20 October in Zulia, three armed assailants escaped in a helicopter they had chartered, after forcing the pilot out, then shooting and wounding him. Authorities suspect the *Colombian Army of National Liberation (ELN)* is responsible. [redacted]

**Middle East**

**Algeria**

A bomb exploded in an open-air market, killing 2 persons and wounding 46 others in Tiaret on 5 October. The *Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* is probably responsible. [redacted]

On 5 October, *GIA* militants killed seven family members and boobytrapped one corpse. A government soldier was wounded when he tried to move the body. [redacted]

Between the Mascara and Saida regions, suspected *GIA* militants murdered seven persons at a false checkpoint on 5 October. [redacted]

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On 17 October in Algiers, an explosion at a bus stop wounded 14 children. The GIA is probably responsible [redacted]

On 25 October 1998 in Tiaret, suspected GIA guerrillas slit the throat of one person. [redacted]

On 25 October 1998 near Tiaret, an armed group opened fire on a bus at a false roadblock, killing four persons and injuring two others. [redacted]

**Israel**

On 19 October in Beersheba, an assailant threw two grenades into a crowded bus station, injuring 64 persons, including 20 Israeli soldiers. Police arrested a Palestinian from the West Bank, who admitted carrying out the attack. *The Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS)* claimed responsibility on 20 October [redacted]

**West Bank**

Unidentified assailants threw two bombs at an Israeli army vehicle on 1 October in Hebron, injuring 11 Palestinian civilians and 11 Israeli soldiers, and damaging two vehicles. [redacted]

**Yemen**

On 13 October in al-Dala'a, unidentified militants strapped explosives under a saddle on a donkey, injuring two soldiers who were passing by when it detonated. [redacted]

